

INSCOM INSIGHT

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INSCOM mourns loss

More than 300 members of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command gathered for a memorial service at the Belvoir Chapel, Fort Belvoir, Va., to mourn the loss of a co-worker, Jan. 25.

Maj. (retired) Larry D. Borum, INSCOM's chief of inspections for the office of the inspector general, passed away at the age of 55 from complications after heart surgery, Jan. 20.

Borum had been with the IG office since 1996, where, as a member of the inspections branch, he provided assistance, investigative and inspection support to over 12,000 Soldiers and civilians assigned to 180 locations worldwide.

Prior to his time at INSCOM, Borum served in the Army for 16 years – with assignments at Fort Sill, Okla., Camp Stanley, Korea, Milwaukee Recruiting Battalion, Milwaukee, Wisc., Fort Irwin, Calif., Pirmasens, Germany, and in Alexandria, Va. Borum is survived by his wife, five children, a God-daughter, and 10 grandchildren.



courtesy photo

Larry D. Borum had worked with the INSCOM IG office since 1996.

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NOTES *for the* SOLDIER

Town Hall

The next U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command Town Hall is scheduled to take place at Woods Theater, Fort Belvoir, Va., Feb. 13 at 2 p.m.

The event will give Maj. Gen. John DeFreitas, III, INSCOM's commanding general, an opportunity to address the command's workforce and answer any questions or concerns.

Why go warrant?

If you are a sergeant or above, with a minimum General Technical score of 110, between the ages of 18 and 46, and have completed the Primary Leadership Development Course, you may qualify to become a warrant officer.

The Warrant Officer Recruiting Team from Headquarters, U.S. Army Recruiting Command, Fort Knox, Ky., will brief interested applicants on the qualifications and application procedures.

Briefings are scheduled at the Barden Education Center, Room 106, Fort Belvoir, Va., Feb 12-13 at 9:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

For non-Army personnel, a joint service agreement allows service members who are selected for this program

to be discharged from their component (Air Force, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard) and enlist in the Army.

Some advantages are: better pay and retirement, faster promotions, technical training and education, extended career path and performing core duties longer, challenging assignments and being a member of a small elite corps (two percent of the Army).

Visit the U.S. Army Recruiting Command web-site at: www.usarec.army.mil/warrant.

For more info, contact Chief Warrant Officer 5 Eddie Mallard at: eddie.mallard@us.army.mil.

W-2s available online

Tax statements for 2006 were mailed out by the Defense Finance and Accounting Service beginning the first week of January.

In addition, electronic copies are available to those signed up for the military's myPay information system.

Availability of the W-2 tax statement needed to prepare income tax returns varies from service branch to service branch, DFAS officials said.

For more info, go to: <http://myPay.dfas.mil>.



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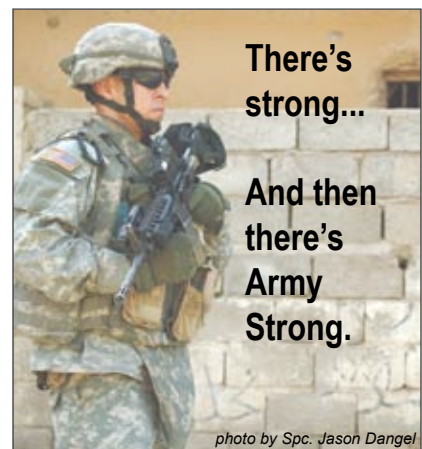


photo by Spc. Jason Dangel

INSCOM INSIGHT

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Send articles, photographs, graphics or story ideas to INSCOM Public Affairs at inscompao@mi.army.mil, or to: 8825 Beulah St., Fort Belvoir, VA 22060. For additional information, call (703) 428-4965.

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WOLF TRACKS

by **Wayne L. Kinsey**
INSCOM G-3

Is there anyone who doesn't know what a cell phone is or who hasn't used one? Certainly not in what we consider the "civilized" world. They allow us to contact family members, significant others, conduct business, listen to music, view videos, lookup information, and many other functions. During the Global War on Terrorism cell phones allow those deployed to keep in touch with their loved ones and with comrades. How many users, however, stop to consider what information they may be giving to the adversary with their cell phone?

Here are some of the dangers associated with the use of cell phones:

If you have a cell phone and it is turned on, you are broadcasting your position. Cell phones continually transmit a signal to the repeater antennas. That signal can be intercepted and, through the use of direction finding, the adversary can determine your location.

Are you aware that cell phones can be turned on remotely? They can, and without your knowing that your

phone is active. A recent article on the Internet explained how the FBI remotely turned on cell phones belonging to mob figures and used the cell phones as "roving bugs." How much information could someone gather from your cell phone if they remotely activate it?

When individuals make that phone call what information is discussed? Signals go from phone to repeater stations and then from station to station, and sometimes through satellites, to their destination.

These signals are subject to the intercept efforts of anyone interested in them. Military wives in both the U.S. and the U.K. have been called by terrorists who repeated information that was discussed during a cell phone conversation with their spouse. What other sensitive information did they gather from cell phone conversations?

Cell phones have also been used to transmit pictures and videos from the battlefield to blogs and other sites. Information transmitted via cell phones is not subject to the

same review as information transmitted over the Internet. Jihadists are using images and other information transmitted by military members to determine vulnerabilities and for the purposes of disinformation. It is easier to provide them with ammunition for these purposes when using a cell phone in the heat of battle.

Background noise is another issue. Surely you have noticed music or audio in the background when talking on a cell phone. What about other conversations concerning classified or sensitive unclassified information that is being carried as part of your cell phone transmission?

The cell phone is no longer a novelty; it is as much a part of our lives as television, radio, cars, etc. But individuals need to be aware of the potential risks involved with cell phones.

Direct all questions, issues, and recommended topics to Kinsey at 703-706-1820 or DSN 235-1820.



file photo

FOCUS ON SAFETY

Black Ice. It's not the name of the latest exotic drink concoction. It's an age-old winter phenomenon that has sent many a driver skidding and sliding down what looked like a dry road.

What is commonly referred to as black ice is frozen water – either sleet or rain or from melted snow – that freezes as a sheet and is not visible as ice. The road looks the same as always, which makes it difficult to detect.

What can a person do to prepare for black ice?

Best practice is to look for signs of ice other than on the roadway, which means looking for ice on windshield wipers or side-view mirrors, on road signs, trees or fences along the highway. If ice is forming

on any of those locations, it's possible that it may be on the road as well. Drivers can increase safety by observing the following tips:

Be aware that black ice is almost invisible.

Be especially careful on bridges, overpasses and tunnels and in early morning when the air temperature is rising faster than the pavement temperature.

Never brake while driving on ice. Applying pressure to your brakes while on ice will cause a vehicle to skid. Brake only during your approach.

Keep your distance. The distance needed to stop on ice is twice as long as under normal driving circumstances. Keep at least a three-car distance from the vehicle directly in front of you.

Black ice is neutralized with salting and sanding, however, drivers should be aware that

salt loses its effectiveness at about 15 degrees and colder. In temperatures below 15 degrees, most highway departments use either sand or de-icing liquids that are effective at lower temperatures.

Black ice is also one of the winter hazards that four-wheel drive cannot overcome. Some individuals may become complacent when driving four-wheel drive SUVs or military vehicles.

But, those drivers need to be just as careful as the motorist who has a rear-wheel drive vehicle when it comes to icy roads.

Another good tip for winter driving is to listen to the radio for reports on the temperature outside. When the roads have been wet and the temperature drops below freezing, ice can form quickly.

Those individuals who must drive frequently in winter weather, and do not have an outdoor thermometer as part of the driver convenience group, may want to install an outdoor thermometer on their vehicle.

These thermometers are available at most auto supply stores, and allow drivers to monitor the temperature outside the vehicle.

This is also the type of weather when it is especially important to watch for signs reminding drivers that bridges freeze before roads. These signs warn of a bridge ahead and give motorists time to slow down so they have better control when ice is on the bridge pavement. Be safe, slow down, and arrive alive.



file photo

Black ice is dangerous to drivers because it is not always visible.

Highlight History

Trojan Program

INSCOM History Office

In February 1982, the first Trojan system came on line at Fort Bragg, N.C.

Over the next two decades, Trojan and the related Trojan Spirit system would provide an invaluable communications architecture for Army Intelligence.

In the early 1980s, the Army originally developed the Trojan Program to improve training and readiness to MI Soldiers. Based on the worldwide Trojan Data Network, the program enabled signal intelligence soldiers located in garrison to remotely target and exploit global enemy operations in near-real-time, thereby enhancing their language skills and operational readiness. Throughout the 80s, this initial training and readiness mission expanded. With the ability to bring near-real-time signals into the home stations, elements of the Trojan system naturally evolved into a SIGINT collection system.

During Operation Desert Storm, the Army developed the Trojan Special Purpose Integrated Remote Intelligence Terminals version II (Spirit II) system as a means to satisfy the immediate need for a capability for imagery and other intelligence dissemination. Built in a remarkable 39



file photo

days, the system could receive, display and transmit imagery, weather and terrain products, templates, graphics, and text between forward deployed forces and sanctuary elements in split-based operations. Thirteen Trojan Spirit II systems provided communications support for Army intelligence elements during the active operations against Iraq in 1991.

In the ensuing decade, the Trojan Spirit figured prominently in all conceptual planning for future MI operations. Fielded to corps and divisions as well as U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command's theater support brigades, it became the backbone of worldwide intelligence exchange.

In the late 1990s and early 2000s, the Army developed the Trojan Lightweight Integrated Telecommunications Equipment (Lite) terminals to further enhance the Trojan's deployability.

For Operation Iraqi Freedom, MI units employed 52 Trojan systems, with an increase of more than 60 times the bandwidth of those used in Desert Storm. This increased capability allowed for greater agility in intelligence communications and dissemination. In addition to the systems in Iraq, another six systems supported the intelligence effort in Afghanistan.

A quarter century after its initial deployment, the Trojan system has matured into a robust, reliable, and flexible means to communicate intelligence to warfighting commanders worldwide. It has proven itself in the active operations in Iraq in both 1991 and 2003. The Trojan system plays a critical role in the tactical oversight of deployed units, and facilitates the vertical and horizontal exchange of intelligence between tactical, operational, and strategic levels.



file photo

Soldiers who served on active duty may be entitled to additional money towards Social Security.

Service members save money

Under certain circumstances, special extra earnings for those with military service from 1940 through 2001 can be credited to their records for Social Security purposes. These extra earnings may help individuals qualify for Social Security or increase the amount of benefits.

Special extra earnings are granted for periods of active duty or active duty for training. Special extra earnings are not granted for inactive duty training. Note: Social Security cannot add these extra earnings to your record until you file for Social Security benefits.

How to get credit for special extra earnings:

The information that follows applies only to active duty military service earnings from 1940 through 2001. Here's how the special extra earnings are credited:

Service 1978 - 2001:

For every \$300 in active duty basic pay, individuals are credited with an additional \$100 in earnings up to a maximum of \$1,200 a year. If they enlisted after Sept. 7, 1980, and didn't complete at least 24 months of active duty or your full tour, they may not be able to receive the additional earnings. Check with Social Security for details.

Service 1957 - 1977:

Individuals are credited with \$300 in additional earnings for each quarter in which they received active duty basic pay.

Service 1940 - 1956:

Those individuals who served in the military during this period, including attendance at a service academy, did not pay Social Security taxes. However, Social Security records may be credited with \$160 a month in earnings for military service from Sept. 16, 1940, through

Dec. 31, 1956, under the following circumstances:

Servicemember was honorably discharged after 90 or more days of service, or released because of a disability or injury received in the line of duty; or servicemember is still on active duty.

Individuals cannot receive credit for these special extra earnings if they are already receiving a federal benefit based on the same years of service.

In January 2002, Public Law 107-117, the Defense Appropriations Act, stopped the special extra earnings that have been credited to military service personnel. Therefore, military service in calendar year 2002 and future years no longer qualifies for these special extra earnings.

For additional info, go to:

<http://www.ssa.gov/retire2/military.htm>

'Blue to Green' hits milestone

WASHINGTON (Army News Service) - The Army's "Blue to Green" program, designed to allow airmen, sailors and Marines affected by force shaping to move to the Army, recently hit a milestone, a Defense Department official said.

"Just in the past couple of weeks we've had our 1,000th transfer," Bill Carr, acting deputy undersecretary of defense for military personnel policy, said in an interview.

An effect of the Air Force and Navy downsizing is fewer opportunities for airmen, sailors and Marines to continue in their career fields, he said. The Army's Blue to Green interservice transfer program, open to officers and enlisted personnel, affords an alternative to leaving military service.

"That would be to serve as an officer or noncommissioned officer in the U.S. Army," Carr said. "I think the ones who are considering Blue to Green are the ones who are interested in trying another career and the challenges associated with it."

Second Lt. Michael B. Moore, a recent transfer, is a good example, Carr said. The former airman was an air-battle manager trainee before trading his blue uniform for green. When Moore transferred to the Army, he chose to go into the infantry.

But that wasn't enough of a challenge for the newly minted Soldier, who has been assigned to the 82nd Airborne Division, at Fort Bragg, N.C., Carr said.

"(He) not only went over as an Army officer in the infantry, but also participated in the airborne and ranger training," he said. "He's really taking the full exposure and doing very well."

Carr said the program is good not only for the military, which retains experienced service-



photo by Spc. Christopher Fincham

Spc. Michael Bennett participates in the final exercise of the four-week Warrior Transition course at Fort Knox, Ky, in 2004. The former sailor was among the first Blue to Green warriors to graduate.

members through the Blue to Green program, but also for the servicemembers. It provides them a chance to look into options within the military before they consider the private sector, he said.

"For Blue to Green, the ideal future would be that anyone who was considering leaving the service would first look to Blue to Green as they're looking at other options and consider what it has to offer," Carr said. "And it has a lot to offer."

For more info, go to: www.goarmy.com.

National Prayer Breakfast

The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command will host a National Prayer Breakfast, Feb 27 at 7 a.m. The event is scheduled to take place at the Nolan Bldg., Fort Belvoir, Va., and is open to Soldiers and Defense Department civilians.